

Enclosure

Report by Joint Intelligence Study Publishing Board

Reference: Minutes JTS 98th Meeting
20 August 1946

The Problem

1. To study feasibility of preparing JANIS in some other form than printing in order to reduce costs.

Facts Bearing on the Problem

2. A JANIS study varies in size from 350 to 950 pages. JANIS 85, for example, consists of 759 pages and 134 insert maps. Of the 759 text pages; 172 are text, 159 pages are tables, 275 pages are halftones or text and halftones, 153 pages are line cuts or text and line cuts. For the tabulation of comparative costs (Appendix "B") 600 pages (135 straight text, 125 tables, 220 text and halftones, 120 text and line cuts) and 130 insert maps was used as the average size of a JANIS.

3. The printed JANIS page is the equivalent of three manuscript pages. Allowing for space occupied by halftones and line cuts, the average JANIS would be about 1500 manuscript pages. The photographs and line cuts would make a volume of illustrations of about 150 pages. These figures were used in estimating costs of reproduction by mimeograph and by Ultamat or other direct-process offset mat.

Discussion

4. Costs of mimeograph and Ultamat reproduction are shown in Appendix "A". Calculations were based on four alternative plans:

- (a) 1,000 copies, mimeographed, complete with offset-printed photographs.
- (b) 1,000 copies, offset-printed from Ultamat or other direct-process mat, complete with offset-printed photographs.
- (c) 100 copies, mimeographed, without photographs, for limited distribution; master copy in justified electromagnetic typing, with photographs, to be prepared ready for future photo-offset printing whenever needed.
- (d) 100 copies, offset-printed from Ultamat or other direct-process mat, without photographs, for limited distribution; master copy in unjustified electromagnetic typing, with photographs, to be prepared ready for future photo-offset printing whenever needed.

Plans (a) and (b) would involve almost three times the

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completed.

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bulk of a printed JANIS or a JANIS as currently reproduced by photo-offset from electrostatic typed copy, as the printed JANIS page is equivalent to nearly 3 pages of manuscript. For a job as large as JANIS, mimeographing or ~~Ultramat~~ reproduction would be more expensive than photo-offset reproduction from electrostatic typed unjustified copy, largely because of high cost of assembly and binding of individually printed sheets. (In offset printing 4- or 16-page signatures can be printed, folded, and cut mechanically, thus greatly reducing the task of assembly.) In plans (a) and (b) photographs would have to be reproduced separately by offset printing, thereby complicating production and assembly and increasing costs. Plan (a) would produce poorer and less legible copy than plan (b), and both would be inferior to copy produced by photo-offset.

Plans (c) and (d) would have the advantage of providing a master copy that could be kept current and immediately available for reproduction, but would present the following disadvantages:

- 1) Only a very limited immediate distribution would be provided for.
- 2) Copies for immediate distribution would not include photographs.
- 3) Copies for immediate distribution would have the same objectionable features of bulk, and inferior legibility listed for plans (a) and (b).
- 4) Plans (c) and (d) would be expensive in that each plan would involve preparation of copy to hold for future reproduction in addition to copy for immediate use.

5. The present costs of reproducing JANIS are believed to be excessive. Accordingly, estimates were obtained from the Government Printing Office on various methods of reproduction. The GPO has recently obtained additional facilities for electrostatic typing and reproduction and would be able to handle a JANIS program of six (6) studies a year.

6. Cost figures on various methods of reproduction are given in Appendices "A", "B", "C", and "D".

Conclusion

7. Reproduction by mimeograph or other method of single-page reduction, such as ~~Ultramat~~, is believed to be impractical for a job as large as JANIS.

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8. Of the remaining methods of reproduction, savings over the costs of the wartime JANIS (printed by letterpress) and over the present JANIS (electromatic typing and offset printing done commercially) might be effected in any of the following ways:

- (a) Set text by Linotype, tables by electromatic typewriter, and print by photo-offset. This would produce a publication of very high quality (nearly equivalent to letterpress printing) and if done by the GPO would cost less than current contracts with McGregor & Werner, Kirby Lithograph Co., and Maple Press.
- (b) Transfer offset printing only from commercial firms to GPO.
- (c) Transfer preparation of electromatic typed copy as well as offset printing to GPO.
- (d) Transfer offset printing to GPO but prepare electromatic typed copy and layout at JISPE. This last is believed to be the most satisfactory as well as the most economical plan; it would require the addition of several electromatic operators and a layout man to the JISPE staff (Appendix "F") but would permit close supervision of production with minimum expenditure of time of JISPE professional staff and would simplify security and eliminate liaison with three commercial contractors.